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The People's Korea

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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives GDR Military Delegation

Premier Kim Il Sung receiving the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic

PYONGYANG, Oct. 16 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were delegation leader Admiral Waldemar Verner, vice-Minister of National Defence and Director of the General Political Bureau of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, Major General Helmut Poppe, Commander of the Berlin City Garrison of the German National People's Army, Major General Hans Wiesner, Director of the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy of the GNPA, Colonel Fritz Clement, Deputy Director of the Security Department of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party, General Herman Voigt, Deputy Commander of a military district of the GNPA, Rear Admiral Felix Scheffler, Deputy Commander of the Navy of the GNPA, and other delegation members.

Present there were Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army General Choi Kwang and Director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA General Oh Jin Woo, Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party, and Lieutenant General Yoon Tai Hong of the KPA.

Yark Dietrich, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang was also present. Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

GDR Delegation Decorated

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly on Oct. 16 awarded orders and medals of the DPRK to the members of the military delegation of the German Democratic Republic who have fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the West German revanchists, actively supported the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the self-dependent reunification of the country and contributed to strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries.

Prior to this, a Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the visiting military delegation of the German Democratic Republic was held on Oct. 13 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

KWP Wires Message of Condolence on Death of Che Guevara

The C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party sent on Oct. 17 a telegram of condolence to the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party, offering condolence to the C.C. of the CCP, and the bereaved family members of the deceased upon learning the news that Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter, fell in action, KCNA reported. The message of condolence reads:

Receiving the sad news that Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara, an outstanding internationalist fighter fell in action, the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party expresses profound condolence to the C.C. of the Cuban Communist Party and the bereft family members of the deceased.

Comrade Ernesto Che Guevara dedicated his whole life to the sacred struggle for the cause of the working class and for the freedom and liberation of peoples.

Comrade Che Guevara made a great contribution to the victory of the Cuban revolution, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle from the first days of his activities and continuously fought valiantly, standing in the van of the armed struggle for the liberation of the oppressed nations and the exploited masses in Latin America.

Comrade Che Guevara enjoyed high respect not only of the Latin American people but of the progressive people the world over for his exploits made for the anti-imperialist liberation movement.

Though Comrade Che Guevara departed from us, his brilliant battle exploits and indomitable fighting spirit will live forever.

On November Elections

Fatherland Front Appeals To Entire Korean People

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front issued on Oct.13 an appeal to the entire Korean people in connection with the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and local People's Councils of all levels, KCNA reported. **A summary of the appeal of the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front is reported on page 4.**

If U.S. Provokes Another War, It Will Be Wiped Out for Good

DPRK Government Memorandum

PYONGYANG, Oct. 18 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum today exposing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists who are running wild to ignite a war again in Korea. The full text of the memorandum is carried on page 5.

50th Anniv. of Oct. Revolution Month Starts in Korea

PYONGYANG, Oct. 13 (KCNA)—An opening ceremony of the "Month Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution" was held on Oct. 12 at the Chullima House of Culture under the auspices of the C.C. of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Among those attending the meeting together with the working people in the city were Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Li Ki Yung, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Huh Dam, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Li Chang Sun, vice-Minister of Culture.

Invited to the meeting were Ambassador N.G. Sudarikov and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

At the meeting, Li Ki Yung, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and Soviet Ambassador N.G. Sudarikov exchanged speeches.

A telegram from the C.C. of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society to the C.C. of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society greeting the opening ceremony of the "Month Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution" was read out at the meeting.

The month will be observed from Oct. 12 to Nov. 9.

DPRK Red Cross' Statement Calls for Early Resumption of Talks

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Oct. 16 a statement denouncing the Sato Government for the scheme to wreck the present repatriation agreement for the political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism and demanding an early resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement. KCNA reported. A summary of the statement is reported on page 2.

CHONGRYUN Sends Telegram Of Condolence

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) sent on Oct. 18 a telegram of condolence to Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba upon learning the sad news that Major Ernesto Che Guevara, the former Industry Minister of Cuba and outstanding internationalist fighter, fell in action.

Jap. Authorities, Resume Red Cross Talks at Once

Nearly one month has already passed since the Japanese side unilaterally suspended the talks with its DPRK counterpart which had been going on in Moscow for unamended extension of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan. During this period, Korean citizens in this country, together with their compatriots in their home country, have been launching vigorously as never before struggles for immediate resumption of the DPRK-Japan Red Cross talks, demanding unamended extension of the repatriation agreement for another year and strongly denouncing the Japanese authorities' act of destroying the Moscow talks. And these struggles by Korean citizens have been winning daily growing support not only from broader sections of the Japanese people, but also from fair-minded people of all the world.

Under these circumstances, the DPRK Red Cross Society issued on Oct. 16 a statement in which it demanded that the Japanese authorities discontinue their machinations to undermine the Koreans' repatriation work, now continuing for eight full years, and that they immediately agree to a proposal made by the DPRK Red Cross Society for resumption of the talks between the Korea-Japan Red Cross organizations. In connection with this proposed resumption of the talks, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on Oct. 18 entrusted the DPRK Red Cross delegation, which was to arrive in Niigata on board the 154th repatriation ship, with powers to hold a meeting with the Japanese Red Cross authorities to discuss practical affairs needed for reopening of the suspended talks.

The just demand of the DPRK Red Cross Society, however, fell upon the deaf ears of the Japanese authorities, who not only flatly turned it down, but also are still persisting in refusing to accept Koreans' applications for repatriation. They went so far as to reaffirm the notorious "Cabinet decision" on terminating the repatriation work as from Nov. 12 of this year, at a tripartite conference of the representatives of ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Health and Welfare held on Oct. 16.

Later, in order to discuss practical business for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, a working-level conference was held on Oct. 19 inside the 154th repatriation ship, between the DPRK Red Cross delegation and, representing the Japanese side, Noboru Takasugi, Director of its External Affairs Department, and Kiyoji Takahashi, President of the Niigata Red Cross Center. At the meeting, the Korean delegation leader proposed to resume the temporarily suspended Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow on the coming Nov. 3, to discuss questions regarding unamended extension of the repatriation agreement. This proposal, however, which was paid no sincere attention to by the Japanese side, was flatly turned down on the next day, Oct. 20.

Faced with this situation, the DPRK Red Cross delegation, at a press conference held later that day inside the repatriation ship, sharply denounced the Japanese side's concentration on leading the repatriation work to destruction by all means.

The DPRK Red Cross delegation leader declared: "Untill when the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks are reopened and an agreement has been reached at the talks on all questions concerning the continued execution of the repatriation work, we regard the talks, which are now under suspension, as still being under way substantially. From this point of view, our opinion is that the continuation of the present repatriation service shall be fully guaranteed, in accordance with the existing repatriation agreement.

Thus, the world-hailed humanitarian work of Koreans' repatriation is confronted with a grave situation. At this critical juncture, struggles of both Korean and Japanese peoples will mount higher as the days go by.

No force will not able to block repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to the embrace of the DPRK and the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

DPRK Red Cross' Statement

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stressed in the statement that the Japanese side should promptly agree to reopening the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, in view of its historical obligation to carry out with responsibility to the end the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan under the existing repatriation agreement.

The DPRK Red Cross Society denounced the disruptive machinations of the reactionary Sato Government to scrap the present repatriation agreement for a political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique under the instigation of U.S. imperialism and demanded the early resumption of the bilateral talks for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

The statement noted that in the past one month since the Japanese authorities broke up the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, the peoples of Korea and Japan and world public opinion have denounced in union the criminal moves of the Japanese authorities, the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan have waged an unrelenting struggle against the suppressive machinations of the Japanese authorities, and the Japanese people of broad strata have pressed the Sato Government and Japanese Red Cross to agree to the early resumption of the talks and to the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

The Japanese authorities should, as a matter of course, heed the just demand of public opinion at home and show sincerity for the resumption of the talks.

The Japanese side has no ground whatsoever to unilaterally abrogate the existing repatriation agreement or willfully sabotage the bilateral talks.

We cannot look over the scheme of the Sato reactionary Government of Japan to wreck the existing repatriation agreement for its political bargaining with the South Korean puppet clique under the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

Repatriation operation should continue as there are those who are desirous of returning home, and when the operation cannot be wound up within the term of the agreement, the agreement should be renewed again.

With no schemings can the Japanese authorities suppress the burning desire of the Korean citizens in Japan to return to the bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the statement declared.

Osakaites, on Oct. 11 in front of Namba Station, Osaka warmly responded to the call of Korean signature-collectors to support their demand for unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

On the evening of Oct. 16 before Shinjuku Station, Tokyo, Japanese passers-by were called upon by representatives of Japanese youth organizations to support the struggle of Koreans in Japan for continued repatriation.

Mounting Japanese Support

Nagano Pref. Governor Urges Unconditional Repatriation Extension

Kenichiro Nishizawa, Governor of the Nagano Prefecture, and Shiro Kobayashi, vice-Director of the Social Affairs Department of the Nagano Prefectural Government, on Oct. 13 visited the central governmental authorities and strongly demanded that they extend the present repatriation agreement for further year as it is.

At the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Governor, reminding the authorities concerned of the fact that also among the Korean citizens in Nagano Prefecture, there are many who are desirous of being repatriated to the DPRK, made clear his opinion that the Japanese authorities concerned had better extend the present repatriation agreement, so long as there is a Korean applicant for repatriation.

Further, he stressed that the government authorities should never forget the fact the present repatriation work of Koreans in Japan had started on the basis of the spirit of humanitarianism.

The Nagano Prefectural Assembly, in the meantime, adopted earlier on Oct. 3 a written opinion demanding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

The Liaison Council of Youths and Students Organizations for Defense of Koreans' Repatriation and National Education (consisting of some 40 youths and students organizations) sponsored on Oct. 18 a meeting in Tokyo. Called the "meeting of youths and students to oppose suppression of Koreans' repatriation and national education," it was participated in by some 300 representatives from the Democratic Youth League, the Socialist Youth League, the Department of Youths under the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and the Department of Youths of the Japan-Korea Association.

The meeting adopted two resolutions, one demanding continued execution of the Koreans' repatriation, and the other discontinuation of suppression of the Koreans' democratic and national education in Japan. A written protest was also adopted to be presented to Toshihiro Kennoki, Education Minister.

Representing the Tokorozawa Municipal Assembly in Saitama Prefecture, two assemblymen on Oct. 17 visited the Japan Red Cross and demanded that the Japan Red Cross agree to the proposal made by its DPRK counterpart for immediate extension of the repatriation agreement unamendedly.

Similar petition movements were launched also that day by a seven-man delegation representing the Koga Municipal Assembly, the Ibaraki Teachers' Union, Ibaraki University and other organizations, all in Ibaraki Prefecture, and by a six-man group representing the Gumma Prefectural Assembly, the Maebashi Municipal Assembly and Gumma University, all in Gumma Prefecture. Earlier on Oct. 13, representatives of the Koshigaya Municipal Assembly in Saitama Prefecture waged a similar petition movement.

On Oct. 16, some 70 representatives from 15 organizations affiliated with the Liaison Council of Youths and Students for Defense of Repatriation and National Education of Koreans in Japan waged street-propaganda campaigns in several major places of the Tokyo Metropolis. They distributed some 15,000 handbills appealing to Japanese people for greater support for Koreans'

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"UNCURK" Must Be Disbanded at Once!

EDITORIAL

Representatives of socialist countries and newly independent countries continue to demand strongly at the 22nd U.N. General Assembly the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "UNCURK" (United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea), according to foreign press reports.

Thus, the more and more countries are merging their voice for this justifiable demand. It is a well-grounded and just demand, which the Korean people support in its entirety.

The U.S., however, did everything in its power to quash the proposal of Cambodia, the Congo (B) and Yemen for placing the question of dissolving the "UNCURK" on the General Assembly agenda, and went so far as to manipulate the General Assembly to reduce the three-nation proposal to an appendix of the item on the so-called "annual report" of the "UNCURK" illegally included in the agenda under their coercion.

This is a vivid indication of the frenzied activities of the U.S. to abuse the U.N. as a tool of aggression against Korea.

In this manner, the U.S. again grossly violated the spirit of the U.N. Charter and challenged the Korean and world peoples who are unanimously demanding the dissolution of the "Commission."

While fully supporting the just proposal and demand of many countries for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the dissolution of the "UNCURK," we, Korean people, staunchly condemn the U.S. for the heinous scheme to abuse the U.N. as a tool of aggression against Korea.

Originally, the "UNCURK" was formed illegally under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists at the 5th session of the U.N. General Assembly convened in October 1950 to save the situation following the aggressive war started by them against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Genealogically, the "UNCURK" is the descendant of the "U.N. Committee on Korea" and the "UNCOK" that of the "U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea."

This organization has had various names over the past two decades to carry out the concrete tasks assigned to it at different stages in execution of the U.N. imperialists' policy of aggression in Korea.

The "UNCURK," successor to the "UNCOK," was to take up the mission of saving the situation following the occupation of the whole Korea.

The Yankee imperialists restaffed this organization in conformity with this mission. They formed the "UNCURK" mainly with the countries which directly took part in the Korean War, with the member nations of such aggressive organizations as "NATO," "SEATO," "CENTO," "ANZUS" and "OAS."

The American imperialists' fantastic dream of conquering the whole of Korea by force of arms ended in smoke in the three-year-long war.

It is quite clear from all these what the "annual reports" of the "UNCURK" contain. They carry neither logic nor fact. To cite only one example, the "UNCURK" lauded as "an inspiring example of representative government" the notorious Syngman Rhee fascist rule which had been imposed upon the South Korean people for more than ten years since it was enforced with the backing of U.S. bayonet. But the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the popular uprising in South Korea in April, 1960. When the U.S. imperialists set up the Chang Myun "regime" to cope with the situation, the "UNCURK" again praised it as "a very satisfactory representative government." Now it says that all these were bogus ones and only the military fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi whom U.S. imperialism installed in office by means of a military coup is taking the course of "true democracy."

The recent U.S. desperate effort to abuse the U.N. as a tool of aggression against Korea is closely related to the wicked scheme to strengthen its policy for a new war they have been feverishly following in Korea in the recent period.

Spreading the rumour about the non-existent "infiltration of armed personnel from the North," the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating these criminal acts and driving the puppet troops and armed police to stage large-scale military operations to divert the attention of the South Korean people and the world public. They are instigating the "UNCURK" to advocate the "co-operation" in the achievement of the purpose of the U.N., talking volubly about "peace" and "security," so as to justify their schemes for unleashing another war in Korea.

This explicitly shows how despicably the "UNCURK" is serving the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war as their pliable tool.

Just as the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army under the sign of the "U.N. forces" completely contravenes the U.N. Charter, the existence of the "UNCURK" and its activities have nothing to do with the purpose of the U.N. Charter.

If the U.N. is to act in conformity with the spirit of its Charter from now on, it should take measures without delay for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces" and for the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

The withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops occupying South Korea, namely, the "U.N. forces," is a prerequisite to the settlement of the Korean question.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there are the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings the people in South Korea are undergoing; and these are the main obstacles to reunification of our country."**

The U.S. aggressor army must get out of South Korea at once. At the same time the "UNCURK" must be dissolved immediately and the U.N. must take its hands off the Korean question.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people and the question of Korea's reunification can be and must be solved only by the Korean people themselves.

Foreign Public Mounts Demand for Continued Repatriation

According to a VNA report on Oct. 13, the **Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association** on Oct. 10 issued a statement sternly condemning the Sato Government.

The statement pointed out that the illegal and inhuman acts of the Japanese Government against the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan are flagrant encroachment on the humanitarian principles and the national rights and democratic liberties of the Korean residents in Japan and a provocation against the entire Korean people and all the justice-loving people the world over.

According to a report from Bucharest, the **Rumanian National Council of Red Cross** recently sent a telegram supporting Koreans' struggles for the defence of the repatriation agreement.

The **Arab Lawyers' Federation** issued on Oct. 9 a statement in which it denounced the Japanese authorities for their maneuvers to sabotage Koreans' repatriation, according to a report from Cairo.

The statement stressed: It is an inviolable, legitimate right of Korean citizens in Japan to return to their land, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan is a flouting of international law.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea also received a letter from the **Soviet Women's Committee.**

Supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and achieving the reunification of the country, the letter exposed the unjustness of the unilateral "decision" of the Japanese Government intended to block the route of the repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

The Oct. 6 issue of GDR paper **"Neues Deutschland"** in an article captioned: "Japan violates agreement," denounced the unlawful machinations of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, according to a report from Berlin. The paper said: the Japanese side's scuttling of the Moscow talks on the question of the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan shows that the Sato Government is unconditionally obeying the orders of Washington.

Indian paper **"Evening View"** of Oct. 1 carried a commentary condemning the Japanese authorities for breaking up the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, it is reported from New Delhi.

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struggles to defend the rights to repatriation and education.

Some 1,400 representatives from 77 social and democratic mass organizations, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; the Tokyo Regional Councilof Trade Unions of Japan, and the Tokyo Federation of the Japan-Korea Associations, on Oct. 13 gathered at Shimizudani Park, Tokyo, and held a meeting to demand unconditional extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan and to promote legal authorization of Korean University in Tokyo.

The meeting unanimously adopted two resolutions, one demanding unconditional extension of the present repatriation agreement, and the other the promotion of recognition of Korean University.

The number of the Japanese local assemblies which have expressed support for Koreans' struggles to defend their repatriation is also increasing day by day. Thus, the number reached 207 as of Oct. 19.

FISE Demands Legal Status For Korean University

In support of Koreans' struggles to defend their democratic and national education in Japan against the Government's suppression, and in particular, to obtain legal authorization for Korean University in Tokyo, many letters and telegrams were sent recently to Han Duk Su, President of Korean University, from social and democratic mass organizations, as well as from universities abroad. These organizations and universities include: the World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE in Prague); Eovoes Lorand University in Budapest; the International Union of Students in Prague; and the University of British Columbia in Canada. A letter also came from Godofredo Garcia Rendon, Professor at the Law College of Lima in Chile. Shown below is one of such messages which was sent from FISE.

Meanwhile, some time ago, Tokyo Governor decided to legally recognize the status of Korean University as soon as possible, and for the purpose, submitted the question to the Private School Council for deliberation.

Dear Colleagues

It is with great concern that we in FISE Secretariat have been following the Japanese Government's attempts to frustrate the legal authorization of Korean University.

Your University, with six faculties and a 1,000-strong students body, has won recognition of broad masses of both Korean and Japanese citizens, as well as many scientific and educational establishments in Japan and abroad.

By non-recognition of the status of Korean University, the responsible authorities are committing discrimitation against the rights of citizens of all nationalities to get national education of all stages in the mother tongue.

FISE, on behalf of nine million members and all progressive teachers of the world, is protesting against this injustice and is joining your demands for immediate revision of the situation. Letters to this effect have been sent to Prime Minister, Educational Minister, Governor of Tokyo and Chairman of the Private School Council.

We wish you every success for your work, both with regard to your educational and scientific endeavours and to your noble struggle to get the full legal authorization of Korean Univerity.

Yours Fraternally,
Yuri Shpilevoy,
Secretary of FISE

On November Elections of Deputies to SPA, People's Councils

Fatherland Front Appeals to Entire Korean People

Our people are today looking ahead to the jubilant elections amidst a high revolutionary enthusiasm to unify the fatherland in our generation without fail and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution, holding aloft the resolutions of the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party.

The elections will demonstrate the political and ideological unity of our people rallied close with the singleness of ideology and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and once again clearly show the unqualified support of the entire people to and their trust in the KWP and the people's regime.

Under the wise leadership of the KWP and Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, our people's regime has in the past period made immortal exploits for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the eternal happiness of the people.

In the northern half of the Republic there has been established the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, a land good to live in, which had been aspired after so ardently by our people for a long period.

Our country, which was colourless on the world map for a long time, is now throwing brilliant light on the whole world as "Chullima Korea" advancing vigorously towards socialism and communism.

Our people who, without their own power, were insulted and humiliated by others in the past, are today standing like granite at the eastern outpost of socialism as the people of a full-fledged, independent state.

Our country, once a colonial, semi-feudal society of century-old backwardness, has been converted into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid foundation of independent national economy.

This year, our industry will grow 21 times as compared with 1948 when the elections of deputies to the first Supreme People's Assembly were held and will produce in 15 days the same amount of industrial products as were produced in the whole of that year.

Our countryside united in a large-scale co-operative economy, has been turned into a modern, socialist countryside where the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being stepped up along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" and a new life is blooming.

Great successes have been registered in education and culture as well.

The 9-year universal compulsory technical education system has been enforced through the compulsory primary education system and the 7-year compulsory secondary school education system, with the result that all the youths and students are being trained as builders of a new society, learning scientific and technical knowledge to their hearts' content at regualr schools free of charge till they reach the working age.

Our literature and arts are also efflorescing more brilliantly in conformity with the age of Chullima and greatly encouraging the people in the struggle for revolution and construction.

Thanks to popular measures taken by the Government of the Republic, real wages of the working people are steadily rising, recently the salaries of the teachers in the domain of common education have again been raised by a wide margin.

Agricultural tax in kind completely abolished, the peasants are leading a bountiful, cultured life in the socialist countryside, knowing no taxes.

Our country will become a country free of taxes altogether before long.

People are enjoing ever increasing diverse state benefits such as free education, free medical care, paid leave, rest and recuperation, and social security.

We have firmly built the People's Army into powerful fighting ranks capable of tackling 100-fold enemy, placed the entire people under arms, converted the whole land into a fortress, and are prepared to wipe out at one blow any invading enemy at any time and at any place.

Through arduous trials of revolution and construction the political-ideological unity of the masses of the people based on the worker-peasant alliance has become unbreakable.

In our history of thousands of years our people have never been so solidly consolidated, as one great mass of revolutionary force, around their leader as today, and the whole society has never been animated with such lively revolutionary spirit as today.

All this is the fruit of the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and the devoted struggle of the masses of the people, and the brilliant victory of our people's power and socialist system.

We were able to repulse the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation, defend the freedom and honor of the country and build a prospering socialist fatherland in this land, precisely because we had the wise leadership of the KWP and the people's power.

Nothing is more valuable than their own political power in the destiny of the people.

Living in our country and in our land, we went through all manners of national oppression and exploitation by Japanese imperialism in the past, because we had no people's power, and many of our fellow countrymen had to leave for faraway foreign lands, shedding bitter tears over their lost country, because they had no peaple's power.

Today the South Korean people are forced to lead a dismal slave-like life under the colonial fascist terror of the U.S. imperialists, because they are not possessed of their political power.

This is why hosts of patriots defended the people's power with their very blood at the time of the great Patriotic War of Liberation, unhesitatingly laying down their lives.

In the grimmest days under the Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, organized the anti-Japanese guerrillas to recover the lost country, and to set up a revolutionary power of the people, led the struggle in person and achieved the cause of restoration of the fatherland, surmounting hardships for 15 long years, the appeal points out, and continues:

In the course of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle the glorious revolutionary traditions were established, the line of people's revolutionary government was set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the foundation was laid for setting up a people's power in the homeland following the liberation.

Our people's power was born and grew up precisely from this deep historical root.

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally founded our Republic, strengthened and developed the people's power at each stage of revolution, heightened its functions and role and steadily improved the work system and work methods.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the founder, organizer and leader of the people's power, the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people.

We cannot think of the people's power, its great exploits ortoday's happiness and the bright future, apart from the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Whenever we think of the happiness our people are enjoying today under the banner of the Republic, we boundlessly revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and take it as the greatest honour in the world and pride of the nation to have him as the leader and to be guided by him.

The South Korean people too, are looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and are fighting to bring earlier the day when they can lead a happy, new life in his bosom.

Korean citizens in Japan who have long suffered in a foreign land are continuously returning to the embrace of their genuine fatherland and respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are waging a vigorous struggle for their democratic, national rights and the self-dependent reunification of the country, cherishing the honour of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea despite all sorts of suppression and persecution by the Japanese reactionaries.

Today the might of our fatherland —the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—has grown as never before and its international prestige has been enhanced greatly.

Our Republic is standing stalwart on the forefront of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and is steadily developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, firmly adhering at all times to an independent stand.

We support and encourage in every way the heroic struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence, freedom and liberation and are constantly strengthening militant solidarity with them.

Under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will in the future, too, march ahead always along the road of victory and glory. They will be free and happy forever.

We should further consolidate our people's power as firm as rock for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for happiness of the posterity.

The appeal emphasizes that the entire people should revolutionize and proletarianize themselves and build up our revolutionary ranks as firm as rock, firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and living and working like the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Pointing out that the gains of revolution and the security of the socialist fatherland can be reliably defended from the aggression of the enemies only by successfully carrying out the two tasks of economic construction and defence buildup, the demand of the present situation and revolution, the appeal calls upon the entire electors to raise higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

It stresses that the Chungsan-ri spirit, Chungsan-ri method and the Daian work system should be thoroughly implemented and the Chullima work team movement be further expanded and developed on all fronts and at all posts.

It also stresses that our People's Army should be better prepared as revolutionary armed forces capable of tackling 100-fold enemy the entire people be more firmly armed and the whole land be converted into an impregnable fortress.

Calling upon the entire electors to take part as one in the elections for consolidating the people's power as firm as a rock with the warm compatriotic feeling of rescuing the brothers and sisters in the southern half as early as possible, the appeal declares that all the patriotic people in South Korea should overthrow the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and their lackeys and decisively smash the Japanese militarists' monoeuvres for reinvasion.

The entire 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan should continuously wage a staunch struggle for smashing the suppressive manoeuvres of the Sato clique of Japan and defending the democratic, national rights including the right of repatriation, rallied firmer around Comrade Kim Il Sung respected and beloved leader, and Government of the Republic, the appeal says.

In conclusion, the appeal emphasizes:

Entire electors, elect fine patriots boundlessly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung and ready to dedicate their all to the struggle for the revolutionary cause, to the people's power which has opened before you the road to a bright, new life.

Let us all march forward more vigorously toward the self-dependent reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

DPRK Gov't Memorandum (Full Text)

(Continued from page 1)

The U.S. imperialists are now intensifying their manoeuvrings of aggression and war in all parts of the world. They are concentrating the brunt of aggression especially on Asia.

Driven into a tight corner after their repeated, serious military and political setbacks in the aggressive war in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to launch another war of aggression in Korea. They have involved South Korea directly in their war of aggression in Vietnam and carry on military provocations against the DPRK.

Following U.S. President Johnson's visit to South Korea in October 1966, the aggressors of U.S. imperialism have radically stepped up the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the DPRK. As a result, there has been created the sharpest tension ever seen after the armistice along the military demarcation line in Korea, and a dangerous situation has remained unabated for more than a year now which may ignite war at any moment.

The U.S. imperialists have even dragged the Japanese militarist forces in their preparations for the resumption of hostilities in Korea. Revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are actively stretching out their tentacles of aggression to South Korea in a wild attempt to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" as the reward for their joining in the carrying out of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

The criminal manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists for a new war gravely threaten peace in Korea, and Asia and the rest of the world as well.

In the light of the grave situation where the danger of the resumption of hostilities is constantly increasing in Korea, the Government of the DPRK issues this memorandum as it deems it necessary to lay bare to the whole world the U.S. imperialist moves for starting another war.

(1)

The American imperialists are frenziedly speeding up preparations in South Korea to unleash a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they have continually brought into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, increased the numerical strength of the South Korean puppet armed forces and expanded military installations everywhere, stepped up the militarization of economy and strengthened wartime posture all over South Korea.

In October 1966, warmonger Johnson, in an endeavour to whip up the feelings for the resumption of hostilities, made an inspection tour along the military demarcation line and openly clamoured before the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and South Korean puppet armymen that the United States might have to wage a war similar to that in Vietnam "in some other parts of Asia" (*Seoul, Nov. 1, 1966—UPI*).

In line with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared that "there is a possibility of the chance of annihilation of communism for unification coming unexpectedly soon" and clamoured for "establishing the posture of military operation to suit wartime" (*Seoul, Feb. 24, 1967—Hapdong, South Korean Central Radio, Jan. 10, 1967*).

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hiites are, first of all, reinforcing the South Korean puppet troops on a large scale in order to prepare the source of armed forces needed for the execution of the war.

For example, last year the South Korean puppet clique, on instructions of the U.S. imperialists, newly formed an army division, a Marine Corps brigade and a combat air group as well as some air wings, while reorganizing three reserve divisions into complete combat divisions "which can be thrown into combat actions at any time" (*South Korean Central Radio, Jan. 23, 1967*). The American imperialists and their stooges made up "a plan to conscript 250,000 persons" again this year and have pressganged in the puppet army at random not only those liable for military service but also 17-year-old youngsters under conscription age, those too old to serve in the army and even those with diseases who failed to pass the medical check-up before (*South Korean Radio Dongyang, Jan. 3, 1967, "Korean Radio Culture," Jan. 7, 1967*). At the same time, the service term of the puppet army has been extended drastically and "counter-measures committees for the prevention of private wrongs with regard to the conscription law" have been set up in all provinces and cities to sort out and arrest conscription evaders and deserters every day.

The American imperialist aggressors have incessantly introduced various kinds of lethal weapons and combat material into South Korea. Last year, they brought in Hawk and Nike-Hercules and other types of guided missiles, F-5 A supersonic planes and other kinds of aircraft as well as tanks and vessels, and transferred them to the South Korean puppet army.

On Jan. 11, 1967, Bonesteel, Commander of the "United Nations forces" in South Korea, said at a press conference that "during the last one year the Republic of Korea army has come to possess tremendous combat capabilities...in accordance with the armament modernization plan" and openly referred to some aspects of the supply of various combat material to the South Korean puppet armed forces as follows:

The army was provided with Nike-Hercules and Hawk guided missiles for one battalion respectively, 22 new M-48 tanks, 34 8-inch howitzers, 59 105-mm howitzers, 62 155-mm howitzers, 29 light airplanes, 1,200 vehicles of various types plus machine guns, recoilless rifles, mortars, other heavy fire-arms and ammunition, the air force was supplied with 21 F-5 A supersonic fighter-bombers, 18 C-46 airplanes, four C-54 airplanes and various radar equipment, the navy with two high-speed transport vessels, and the Marine Corps with 70 vehicles, 106-mm recoilless guns, hand-grenade throwers and so on (*Seoul, Jan. 11, 1967—Dongyang*).

The U.S. imperialists continue to bring in large quantities of lethal weapons this year. For example, the South Korean puppets announced that in 1967 they would introduce from the United States guided missiles, 8-inch howitzers for one battalion capable of firing nuclear warheads, 105-mm and 155-mm howitzers as well as three 3,000-ton destroyers, three 1,400-ton high-speed transport vessels, nine fast-sailing boats, 33 landing craft, various types of mine-sweepers, radar equipment for naval use, 19 F-5 A supersonic fighter-bombers, five F-5 B fighters, six NH-1 helicopters and 100 M-48 tanks (*South Korean Central Radio, Jan. 23, 1967, Seoul Feb. 2 and 16, 1967—Dongyang*).

Even according to the official announcements made by the South Korean puppet authorities, from the beginning of this year to the end of last August, the U.S. imperialists transferred to the South Korean puppet army more than 30 landing craft, one 3,000-ton combat destroyer, two high-speed patrol vessels, three high-speed transport vessels, as well as 100 M-48 tanks, a number of F-5 A supersonic fighter-bombers and helicopters, etc. Needless to say, these are merely a tiny fraction of the combat material brought into South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hiites are newly building and expanding military bases and military installations—air fields, harbours, railways and roads all over South Korea.

In 1966, the South Korean puppets newly built or expanded tens of air fields, big and small, including those at Taegu, Kimhae and Cheju along with over ten major harbours.

The American imperialists have expanded the South Korean port of Chinhae into the largest naval port which will be able to accommodate not only nuclear submarines but vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet (*South Korean paper Chosun Ilbo, Jan. 27, 1966*).

In 1967, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique built new air fields at Mokpo and Kwangju while setting up "emegency action bases" for supersonic planes at Chonju and Ryosu, and two more in the frontline area of Kangwon Province (*"Korean Radio Culture," May 2, 1967, Seoul, Feb. 16, 1967—Hapdong*).

In addition, the South Korean puppet clique are building and expanding strategic roads and railway connecting the areas along the military demarcation line with military harbours and major towns.

Thus, Korea today has completely been turned into a huge military camp where massive armed forces are concentrated, into a military aggression base where all sorts of lethal weapons including nuclear and rocket arms are accumulated.

Having converted South Korea into a stepping stone for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists are clamouring for the "establishment of war posture" and herding their aggression forces and South Korean puppet troops out to stage war exercises every day in all parts of South Korea.

Along with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying their fascist suppression and putting the whole of South Korea on "a wartime footing" in order to remove all social and political element that would obstruct the execution of their war policy. They arrest and imprison right and left the South Korean patriots who oppose their policies of aggression and war and aspire after independent unification of the country.

The South Korean puppet clique rigged up a new fascist apparatus called "Commission for the Study of National Mobilization System" under the slogan of "establishment of war posture" which would enable them to mobilize any material resources and manpower from the public at any time. They organized "Civil Defence Corps" in all provinces, cities, counties and in major establishments and enterprises, and forcibly drag out peaceful inhabitants for war training. They also reorganized the "System for Mobilization and Training of Reservists" so as to prepare all the discharged armymen amounting to over two million to be mobilized for war at any time, conducting their "service calls," "inspection roll calls," "emergency mobilization training" and so forth almost every day (*South Korean "Christian Radio," Feb. 27, 1967*).

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are stepping up the militarization of South Korean economy.

Of late, the South Korean puppet clique have manufactured the so-called "special economic plan" to meet "emergency" and are even scheming to "reorganize" the whole economy of South Korea into war industry structure" (*Seoul, Aug. 5, 1967—Kookje Shinbo Bureau*).

How extensively the U.S. imperialists accelerate war preparation in South Korea is clearly revealed in the fact that they have allocated for South Korea 40 per cent of the total amount of their "aid" to Asia, more than 80 per cent of which is set apart to cover the supply of military equipment and the upkeep of the puppet army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are actively dragging even the Japanese militarists in their manoeuvres to unleash a new war in Korea. With the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, a virtual tripartite military alliance has been formed between the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique. Under the U.S. command, the South Korean puppet armed forces and the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps," the revived Japanese army, are strengthening military alignment in every way—by keeping close contact with each other and unifying their timing and alarm signal systems to carry out co-ordinated operational plans, with Japan supplying equipment to the South Korean puppet army.

Already in 1963, the Japanese militarists, at the instruction of U.S. imperialism, offered to the South Korean puppet troops over 23,500 lorries, some 183,500 traction-engines for arms transport, and various kinds of weapons (*South Korean Journal "Sasangge," No. 10, 1963*).

In 1966 too, the reactionary Sato Government of Japan provided the South Korean puppet army with more than 20 M-48 tanks and large quantities of various weapons and is scheming to offer even Niké-Ajax guided missiles and F-105 supersonic fighter-bombers.

The Japanese militarists are even plotting to take a direct part in the war of aggression in Korea as member of the so-called "U.N. forces" in case U.S. imperialism unleashes it.

In February 1966, the Sato Government hatched up a "Bill on Co-operation with the U.N." and is now working to get it through the Diet.

The South Korean puppet Prime Minister openly ranted: "If a second Korean war breaks out, Japan will join the U.N. forces and assist South Korea" (*Japanese paper Mainichi Shimbun, Aug. 12, 1965*).

In anticipation of their participation in the war of aggression in Korea, the Japanese militarists carry on "training for landing operations," "training for mountain operations" and "cold-weather endurance training" for the "Self-Defence Corps" in the areas with weather and topographical conditions similar to those in Korea. The reactionary Sato Government assigned the first Japanese military attache to South Korea sometime ago and has often sent the ringleaders of the "Self-Defence Corps" to South Korea to inspect the areas along the military demarcation line.

Having mapped out with the U.S. imperialist military operation plans such as "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Running Bull" designed to invade Korea and the other Asian countries, the Japanese militarists are of late deploying and concentrating their armed forces in the areas adjacent to Korea, while occasionally staging joint military exercises with U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet troops.

From Nov. 23 to 30, 1966, for instance, a joint military exercise was carried out by Japan's Maritime "Self-Defence Corps" and American naval forces under the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet

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DPRK Memorandum (Continued from page 5)

off the Okinawa Island, which was followed by a joint military exercise conducted by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy at the beginning of December.

During the period from the beginning of May to May 12, 1967, a military exercise was carried out by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese Maritime "Self-Defence Corps" on the East Sea of Korea, and from May 13, the day after its conclusion, another military exercise was staged by the U.S. 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy at the same place.

As is seen above, the U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations for a new war in South Korea and actively stirring up war atmosphere. Meanwhile, they are perpetrating uninterrupted provocations to ignite a war directly.

(2)

The U.S. imperialists have persistently carried out provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after the signing of armistice in Korea.

On the ground, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique infiltrated military personnel and armed agents into the territory of the northern half of the Republic for raids, murder, incendiarism and kidnapping, and in the air, sent aircraft to carry out reconnaissance activities and hostile acts, while on the sea, sending warships and armed vessels to carry out naval bombardment on our coastal areas, raid fishing boats and abduct peaceable fishermen.

The violations of the Armistice Agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors up to September 1967 since the Korean armistice in July, 1953, counting those officially dealt with at the Military Armistice Commission alone, amount to more than 52,000 cases in all. To cite the most serious violations, there were 568 cases of gun firing and over 30 armed attacks on the territory of the northern half of the Republic, 811 cases of intrusion into our coastal waters and bombardment by the warships and 727 intrusions into our territorial air by various military planes.

Especially, since Johnson's visit to South Korea last October, provocative activities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sharply increased and become more malignant. Namely, the number of the shells and bullets the aggression troops of U.S. imperialism fired at our side in one year from October 1966 to September 1967 reached more than 69,000 which is more than five times as many as those they had fired at us in the past 13 years after the armistice.

The following are only part of serious military provocations committed by the U.S. side against the DPRK since last October:

On Nov. 3, 1966, a few dozens of U.S. military personnel armed with heavy and light machine guns and rifles intruded into our portion of the demilitarized zone and raided our posts, firing over 2,000 bullets.

On Nov. 22, 1966, several warships of the U.S. side intruded into our coastal waters off Kosong county, Kangwon Province, and carried out bombardment.

In 1967, the U.S. imperialist aggressors sent tens of warships and armed vessels into our coastal waters and carried out hostile acts successively, starting from the early morning of Jan. 1 to Jan. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 18.

On Jan. 19 "Patrol Craft Escort No. 56" of the U.S. side illegally infiltrated into our coastal waters again and perpetrated all kinds of provocative acts and started bombardment. The Korean People's Army took self-defence measures against this outrageous provocation, making a resolute counter-attack and sank the U.S. ship. In less than an hour after that the U.S. imperialist aggressors again dispatched a group of three naval ships together with F-5 A supersonic fighter-bombers, F-86 D and F-86 F fighters into our territory and carried out provocative acts.

On Mar. 12 and 17 the U.S. imperialist aggression forces fired more than 1,000 bullets against our side from the demilitarized zone.

On Apr. 5, U.S. imperialist troops of aggression carried out a barbarous provocative act of suddenly concentrating fire on our civil police on routine patrol duty in our portion of the demilitarized zone with machine guns and automatic weapons, thereby killing five of them and wounding another seriously.

Even before the voice of condemnation of the Korean people and the peoples of world against this provocative barbarity calmed down, the U.S. imperialists made another grave military provocation on Apr. 13. Early that morning, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression sent up over 40 flare-bombs over the military demarcation line and fired over 250 shells and 3,500 bullets at our civil police who were on their routine duty at their post. Later, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops assumed the posture to launch an all-out armed attack bringing even heavy tanks into demilitarized zone and mobilizing military personnel armed with machine guns and automatic weapons of various types. But their reckless provocative act was checked by strong defensive counter-measures of our side.

On Apr. 20, the U.S. imperialists again fired hundreds of shells at our side on six occasions with 60-mm and 81-mm mortars.

In May the U.S. imperialists fired more than 1,000 bullets against our side on May 14, 15, and 16 in succession.

On May 27 a fleet of more than 10 U.S. warships intruded into the territorial waters of our side only two kilometres off Dungam-ri, Kangryong county, South Hwanghai Province, and carried out provocative hostile activities, firing over 700 shells, before fleeing when met with a powerful counter-attack from our side.

In June the U.S. imperialist aggressive army incessantly fired thousands of shells and bullets at our territory on June 5, 7, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 29 and 30.

On June 29 more than 80 U.S. military personnel equipped with heavy and light machine guns and automatic weapons launched and organized armed attack from three directions, massing their fire on the areas of our side. This provocative attack of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, too, was frustrated by the resolute defensive counter-attack of our side.

On July 16 hundreds of U.S. imperialist aggression troops fully combat-ready with heavy and automatic weapons made another all-out attack from three directions, showering several thousand bullets into our portion of the demilitarized zone. The fighting between the two sides lasted some 13 hours due to the big-scale armed attack launched by the American imperialist aggressors.

The armed raid of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops was completely frustrated by the heavy blow of our side.

Earlier, on July 2 and 9, the U.S. imperialists fired several thousand bullets and mortar shells into our territory on three occasions respectively. On July 10 they fired ten and several thousand shells and bullets at the territory of our side.

On Aug. 18 dozens of American aggressors fully prepared for action with heavy machine guns and various automatic guns made another armed attack, concentrating their fire on our guard post under the cover of 57-mm recoilless guns and 81-mm mortars.

On Aug. 28, the U.S. side attempted an armed raid against our side mobilizing more than 200 combat personnel supported by two tanks and five armoured cars but it was upset by the resolute defensive measures from our side.

On Aug. 30 and Sept. 2, tens of U.S. imperialist troops of aggression committed an armed attack against our side, firing a volley of automatic weapons including 40-mm grenade launchers and machine guns at the post of our side.

On Sept. 4, scores of armed personnel of the U.S. side, armed with 40-mm grenade launchers, machine guns and carbines, carried out an armed attack at our checkpoint in the north of the demilitarized zone but, met with our powerful retaliatory blow, they fled leaving a number of corpses and various weapons including grenade launchers.

On Sept. 15 and 30, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops fired more than 20 shells with 81-mm and 106.7-mm mortars at the territory of our side on four occasions. During the period from Sept. 9 to 29 they shot more than 6,900 bullets at our territory on over 60 occasions with various heavy and automatic weapons illegally introduced in the demilitarized zone, and during the same period, they attempted an armed attack against us bringing 10 armoured cars into the demilitarized zone on five occasions.

As is seen above, the provocations on the part of the U.S. imperialists are increasing in frequency and in scope as the days go by.

Owing to such reckless provocations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the demilitarized zone established under the Armistice Agreement has now virtually become a field of uninterrupted battles, instead of a buffer zone.

Last May, Bonesteel, Commander of the "U.N. forces" in South Korea, formally issued a provocative order to all the units under the "U.N. forces" that they may fire guns at will on the territory of the northern half of the Republic from the demilitarized zone (*South Korean paper "Korea Herald," May 11, 1967*).

On Sept. 14, the South Korean puppet Minister of Public Information announced on instructions of the U.S. imperialists that "the Armistice Agreement has been scrapped completely" and openly uttered that "we do not hesitate to start war if necessary" (*Seoul, Sept. 14, 1967—Kookje Shinbo Bureau*).

It is clear to everyone that if such frenzied military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the DPRK are tolerated, it will certainly bring about a new war. In 1950, too, the U.S. imperialists carried on armed provocations every day along the 38th Parallel against the DPRK, before launching an all-out armed invasion.

The developments now taking place along the military demarcation line present a complete similarity to those 17 years ago when U.S. imperialism started the war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are clamouring about the fictitious "communist menace" and "infiltration from the North" in order to camouflage their manoeuvrings of aggression and war for invading the northern half of the Republic and divert the attention of the South Korean people and the world's public elsewhere.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique describe as so-called "infiltration from the North" all forms of struggle, ever-mounting armed struggle included, which the South Korean people are waging against their harsh colonial fascist rule of terror and manoeuvrings to resume hostilities. No amount of "anti-communist" clamours on their part, however, can ever cover up their heinous nature as criminals who frenziedly endeavour to undermine the Armistice Agreement and launch another war of aggression, or suppress the righteous anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The occupation of South Korea and the new war provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggression army create a serious threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the rest of the world.

Today the armistice in Korea is maintained only thanks to the untiring efforts of the Government of the DPRK for peace and to its powerful defence posture against the U.S. imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression.

The Korean people are sharply watching the serious developments caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' manoeuvrings to provoke new hostilities.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people cannot remain indifferent to the situation where the U.S. imperialists, while occupying South Korea by force of arms, manoeuvre more and more maliciously to unleash a new war against the Korean people.

The Korean people are fully prepared to cope with the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to resume hostilities.

Should the U.S. imperialists dare launch another aggressive war in Korea, the Korean people will wipe out the aggressors from this soil for good.

In order to remove the danger of a new war in Korea and turn the armistice into a durable peace, it is necessary, first of all, to force the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea constitutes the root cause that obstructs Korean unification, brings all misfortunes and sufferings to the South Korean people and creates the danger of new hostilities.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay on in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will continue to make every effort to force U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unify the country with their own efforts free from any interference of outside forces by peaceful means on a democratic basis.

The Government of the DPRK is convinced that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, Asian and African countries and all the countries of the world which treasure peace will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist provocations for a new war and express more active support and solidarity for the Korean people in their righteous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea and realize the independent, peaceful unification of the nation.

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